THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., Nº. 436. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

PORT OF SHANGHAE,
10th November, 1858.

WHEREAS it has been certified to me FREDERICK HARVEY, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul that a Chinese boat belonging to APPOO, licensed Pilot, was on or *about the 6th instant*, plundered by Pirates while cruizing about in the entrance of the Yang-tsze-kiang, and amongst other things carried off, was APPOO's license the number of which is 31. This is therefore to give notice that the said license has been cancelled and any information regarding the same should be furnished to the undersigned.

11de FREDERICK HARVEY.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO or the present firm of KUPFERSCHMID & Co. are requested to send the same in for settlement *before the 1st of January*, 1859; and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

1ja Shanghai, 6th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims on the Estate of the undersigned are requested to send in particulars, without delay, to either of the undermentioned who have been appointed Inspectors in liquidation.

D. BURJORJEE.

W. H. VACHER,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
J. F. CARTER,
and C. D. LALCACA.

tf Shanghai, 27th October, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOISTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOISTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BRUNNER has this day been admitted a partner in my firm, which henceforth will be signed J. TOBLER & Co.

JULIUS TOBLER.

tf Shanghai, 13th October, 1858.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5	per Cent. per Annum.	
Six do.,	"	" 6 "
Twelve do.,	"	" 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES MACANDREW and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners.

Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is authorized to sign for our Firm at Shanghai per procuration.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

18de London, 19th July, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to for-ard the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
tf *5*, Leadenhall Street, London.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm at Hongkong.

Mr. ROWLAND HAMILTON, and Mr. HUBERT MARSHALL MURRAY GRAY are admitted partners in our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 18th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.

tf Hongkong, 18th October, 1858.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits*, *Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India*. *Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong*.
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai*.
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore*.
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, JAVA, or the Colonies, at the RATES of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman*.

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10.000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. —*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, *ex VERSAILLES*.

THE undersigned have just received ex *Versailles*, a fine assortment of Scotch Tweeds, Highland Cloaks, Lambs Wool Socks, Caps, Twilled Flannel Monkey Jackets, Cloth Gloves, Mixed Tweed and Colored Beaver Coats, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

25de Shanghai, 22d November, 1858.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF:

READY MADE

CLOTHING,

TWEEDS, BROAD CLOTH, PILOT CLOTH, HYMLA, FLANNEL, &c., &c.

FOR SALE
AT MODERATE PRICES
by

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.

tf Shanghai, 15th October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities): Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & Cie.
Tehang-foo. North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 5th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

price per copy.

WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,.....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	*Tls.*2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,.....	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,.....	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,.....	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,.....	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo.,.....	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,....	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANINGS of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"....	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-Chae-hae*.	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs...	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo,.....	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,.....	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,.....	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE brick and stone built House now occupied by the undersigned as a Store, at Foochow The House is nearly new and was built under the supervision of a foreigner, and is located in a desirable situation for either a Dwelling House, Store or Godown, has a good water frontage and is easy of access from both the Street and River.

The above will be sold with the Ground and Outhouses and with or without the Stock and Furniture.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.,
Shanghai & Foochow.

tf Shanghai, 16th October, 1858.

TO LET.

THE House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSKYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from *1st October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from *1st January*.

For particulars apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings Apply to

ANDW. A. RANKEN.

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

AT FOOCHOW,
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.

tf Shanghai, 24 July, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

A TEN early date of which due notice will be given, the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

For further information apply to

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FORTES.

TUNED and LESSONS given. Apply to D. D. *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 12th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes. Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & Cie.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon*.
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary*.

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

泰典 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
Chronometer. Watch. & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by transit observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION for a young man thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and general routine of office business.

Apply by letter E. R. at the office of this paper.

11de Shanghai, 20th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

泰典 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers. Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. ISAAC BURNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Tuesday, the 7th December, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,300 Bales of SILK for Paris beyond Suez.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Saturday, the 4th December*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

E. WARDEN, *Agent*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in *China* for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex: $350,000, on one risk, as under:—

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JARVIE was admitted a Partner in our Firm, *on 1st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai & Foochow.

5mr Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE Coal in quantities of not less than five Tons—at Tls. 10 per Ton delivered from alongside Ship.

Apply on board Barque *Syrian*, (off E-wo Jetty) to Capt. HODGETON—or to

A. R. TILBY.

o Shanghai, 24 December, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED.

ALISOP'S E. I. Pale *Ale* in Cases containing 4 doz. each. Apply to

A. R. TILBY.

o Shanghai, 29th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARSH begs to inform the Ladies of Hongkong and the outports, that she has *just arrived from Europe* with a splendid assortment of Silks and Millinery, comprising all that is most recherché and fashionable in rich Lyons Silks, Velvets and Ribbons, Real and Imitation Valenciennes and Brussells Laces. A rich assortment of Lingerie Mantillas in Velvet, Silk, Lace, and Cloth, carefully selected from one of the most fashionable Houses in Paris. Barege, Gauze, Tulle, and Tarlatane Robes in great variety of all the latest designs. Parasols, Fans, Flowers, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Colored Kid Gloves, from Jouvin. Boots and shoes, from Viault Este. Rich Berlin Patterns partly Worked, Beads and Bugles. Gold and Colored Braids, &c., &c., &c., and a great variety of goods too numerous to mention in an advertisement, which will be open for inspection on Monday the 15th instant.

MRS. MARSH begs to remind Ladies that all these goods have been carefully selected by herself, from some of the best houses in Paris, Lyons, and London, and from the long experience she has had in China, she flatters herself that an inspection of her Show Rooms will give satisfaction.

1ja Hongkong, 12th November, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the Sexton.

JOHN ROBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at SIX P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Oct. 9	Singapore,	Nov. 14
Bombay,	Oct. 21	Hongkong,	Nov. 27
Calcutta,	Oct. —	New York,	Sept. —
Galle,	Nov. 5		

Latest dates in England from China.—

Hongkong, 10 Aug. { Received per Post,—
Shanghai, 2 Aug. { *viâ* Marseilles . . . 4 Oct.
viâ Southampton 7 Oct.

MAIL of 25th Oct. from London *viâ* Marseilles *due* in Hongkong, Dec. 11th—Shanghai, Dec. 20th. Last year it was not received until Janv. 1st per *Rémi* and per *Antelope*.

BIRTH.

At Macao, on the 16th November, the Wife of CHARLES DIMIES, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Taunton, Sept. 27th, LADY BOWRING, Wife of Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hongkong, aged 64.

At Shanghai, on the 22d November, THOS. W. BEST, aged 26 years.

At Shanghai, Nov. 25th, ROBERT H. MCKAY, aged 27 years.

At Shanghai, *on* 29th ultimo, JOHN THOMAS, Master of the British barque *Prince Regent*.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded Situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending Dec. 3d, 1858. Ending 3d Dec., 1857.

			November				
27,—*Max.*	62	*Min.*	48	..... *Max.*	58	*Min.*	48
28,— "	58	"	50	..... "	57	"	47
29,— "	49	"	28	..... "	53	"	43
30,— "	44	"	31	..... "	53	"	45
			December.				
1,— "	48	"	34	..... "	58	"	52
2,— "	50	"	43	..... "	58	"	43
3,— "	50	"	37	..... "	56	"	43

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills, 6 m/s. 6*s.* 0*d.*, First class Credits, other Credits & Private Bills, and Bills with documents, 6*s.* 9¼*d.* per Tl. *On Calcutta*, E. I. Co.'s Bills, accepted, and Bank Bills 3days sight, Rs. 315; on *Bombay*, Bank Bills 3 days sight, Rs. 315 per 100 Tls., nominal.

OPIUM.

	Malwa Tls.	*New Patna* Tls.	*Old Patna* Tls.
Nov 27....	650 —	....526 @ 526....	502 —
" 29....	650 —	....524 @ 528....	503 —
" 30....	653 —	....526 @ 532....	500 —
Dec. 1....	653 —	....525 @ 535....	505 —
" 2....	660 —	....525 @ 535....	510 —
" 3....	660 —	....525 @ 535....	508 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTED.—Dec. 3d, *Ocanizan*, (H. M. gunboat) Hall-off, for Chusan; to assist the *La Place*: *Berbice*, (Brem. bq.), 403, Klamp, *for* Hongkong & Macao; and Walter, (Siam bq.), 240, Eames, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aden*, Capt. Creagh; Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Sinclair; Messrs. Wm. Marshall, Slater, C. Frank, H. Murray, S. Taubaldo, G. Battista & Son, and Uhlert.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Mr. & Mrs. C. Frank, and Mr. H. Klugsmith.

PASSENGERS per P. & O. Company's mail steamers from Hongkong.

Per Cadiz, 15th Nov.—For Southampton, Captain MacDougall, Mr. John Davies, Lieuts. Wildman, R.N., Arnold, R.N., Commanders Cator and Graham, R.N.; Rev. Bythesea, R.N., 2d Battalion, Lieut. Freeborn, 2d Battalion, Lieut. Daunt, 79th B.N.I., Purveyor's Clerk MacGachan; for *Cadiz*, Mrs. C. Vallejo, Mr. Camano; for Marseilles, Le Marquis de Murges; for Alexandria, Captain C. P. Fawcett; for Bombay, Messrs. A. Saunders, and D. Eduljee.

THE Europe mail of 25th Oct. due here on the 20th of December, should bring acknowledgement of dates from hence of the 15th August.

The mail for Europe, to leave here at day-light of the 7th and Hongkong 15th, is calculated to arrive in London, *viâ* Marseilles, on 27th January, and replies may be received here on or about April 1st. If the homeward mail saves two days on the passage home, we may have replies on the 20th of March.

No later news has reached us from Lord Elgin's Expedition, in the Yang-tsze Kiang. The Chinese Steamer, *Confucius*, has returned from near Nanking, and *brings a confirmation of the account* published by us last Saturday, that there had been some hostilities and subsequent communication with rebels about Woohoo. *The Chinese have, as usual*, various reports on the subject but no reliance can be placed on them.

It is nearly four weeks since the Expedition left and as their *return* is hourly expected we must await that event for the truth.

His Excellency Baron Gros, the French Minister, and Suite left Shanghai on the 27th ultc., in H. I. M. Steam-corvette *La Place* for Hongkong. Yesterday news was received that the ship run ashore, in a fog, on the 28th, at 1 P.M., on Tae-shan, one of the Chusan Group of Islands; she lost her rudder, two anchors and boats, had three seamen drowned, and great fears are entertained for her ultimate recovery. Baron Gros was still on board when intelligence of the disaster was dispatched from the *La Place*. Captain Shadwell, R.N. Senior Naval Officer sent Gun-boat, *Opossum*, yesterday morning to render assistance, and the *Inflexible*, H. M. Steamer, left to-day with the same intention.

Letters from Ningpo of 1st inst. just received, say H. M. S. *Nimrod* was then *proceeding to her assistance.*

H. M. P.-W. Steam-sloop *Inflexible*, 6, Commander Brooker, arrived on Thursday from Hongkong, having called in at Foochow. After delivering provisions, stores, &c., which she has for H. M. Ships at the Northern stations, she will proceed to Nangasaki with twelve shipwrecked Japanese that were picked up by Capt. Winchester of the *Caribbean* about 1,600 miles from their country, on his passage from Hongkong to California.

Extracts from the Peking Gazette
15th November, 1858.

Hwang-tsung-han, Governor-General of the Two-Kwang, has memorialized His Majesty as follows:—

"I *formerly* received intelligence that a man called Le, a private servant in the family of Yehming-ching, some time after Yeh-ming-chin had gone aboard the vessel (the British man-of-war), had delivered to Pih-kwei the seal of Imperial Commissioner (for foreign affairs), the seal of the Governor-Generalship of the Two-Kwang and the seal of the Salt Collector. I have now, however, received these seals from Colonel Lingshan, who had been commissioned to deliver them to me by Pih-kwei. I have since handed them over to the Commissioner of Finances to forward by the first convenient opportunity to Peking to be there delivered into the Board of, Ceremonies to be examined and destroyed.

"The new seal of the Imperial Commissioner, which your Majesty caused to be issued during the 12th moon of last year, has been since in use by Pih-kwei. When I received the new seal from Pih-kwei, as well as the old one, from Colonel *Ling-shan, neither were enclosed or sealed up.* Colonel Ling-shan, however, reported that Pih-kwei had been obliged to take an opportunity, when he was unobserved, to hand the seals to him; that he had brought them out of the city of Canton in his sleeves; that it was in consequence of the manner in which he had been obliged to convey them, that they could not be given to him enclosed and sealed up; that on the journey, and while the seals were in his possession he had taken every possible care of them, and that they had not been seen or touched by any one. As I am afraid, notwithstanding the precaution taken, that it is possible the seals may have been in other hands, and may have been used, it will be absolutely necessary that additional means be adopted, that no bad consequences may hereafter arise from such. I have therefore considered it proper to request, that hereafter when it will be necessary to attach a seal on despatches on barbarian business, it sides using the seal of the Imperial Commissioner on the despatches, it will be permitted also to attach the seal of the Governor-General of the Two-Kwang *on the date of the* despatches, that the genuineness of the despatches may be distinguished. Accordingly besides notifying this to the Heads of the Yamuns in the city of Canton, and in the provinces for their information, I have now to lay before your Majesty this memorial."

His Majesty has been pleased to give assent to the above requisition.

23d October, 1858.

EDICT.—We command the Superintendents of *the Ordnance Department to make at the Peking* foundry three brass guns each to weigh 12,000 catties; and that, after they are completed, they be sent to the port of Tientsin and there delivered to the Commander-in-chief Prince Sang *Kolingsin for use. These are Our commands.*

THE Private Steamer *Yangtsze* brought us a portion of the mail on the evening of the 30th ultimo, followed by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Aden*, with the remainder on the morning of the 1st instant. The dates are, London, Oct. 9th,—Bombay 31st Oct.,—Galle 5th,—Singapore, 14th, and Hongkong, 27th ulto.

The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 24th by the *Norna*.

PASSENGERS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Fox and child. Messrs. Douglas, Hewlett, Nisbett, Connor, Mulholland, Day, Hilder, Bartel, Jeans, Bulford, Cantrall, Hudson, Ullet, W. T. Mercer, D. W. Mackenzie, Bird, Green, Hogg, D. K. Mason, and Van Holstyn.

It is again a dull mail, politically, presenting nothing of any stirring or exciting interest. The Atlantic telegraph was still inoperative. The practice of the Confessional by certain clergymen of the Church of England was warmly discussed in some circles. Lord Canning's reply to the letter of Lord Ellenborough was claiming much notice. An indemnity has been offered to the Sultan for the bombardment of Jeddah.

The dignity of a G. C. B. has been conferred upon the Earl of Elgin; and the Hon'ble F. W. Bruce is made a Companion of the same Order.

An official summary of Lord Elgin's Treaty of Tien-tsin has been published in London. It is literally the same as appeared in the *North-China Herald*. A separate article provides that a sum of two millions of taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of the Chinese Authorities at Canton, and a further sum of two millions of taels on account of the expences of the war, shall be paid to the British representative in China by the authorities of the Quantung province.

The arrangements for effecting these payments to be determined by the British representative in concert with the Chinese authorities at Canton. The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until the above amounts are discharged in full.

The Money market continued easy. At the Bank of England the rate of discount remained the same; a reduction from 3 to 2½ per cent was still in contemplation. In the market, rates were nearly as before.

BULLION.—*Per Pera, from Southampton on* October 4th,—

For Hongkong, ...£ 6,065
Shanghai, ...£15,127

Consols, 98¼ to 98¾.

Bar Silver, 5*s.* 1½*d.* per oz. standard, showing a rise of ¼*d.*

Mexican Dollars, 4*s.* 11¼*d.* being an advance of ¼*d.*

Chilian Dollars, have been sold at 4*s.* 11¼*d.* being a rise of ¼*d.*

Stock of Bullion in the Bank of England, £19,526,475, being an increase of £236,000.

PASSENGERS.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton. To leave,—

October 20.

For Hongkong, Commissioner J. E. Commercll, R.N., Staff Asst. Surgeon Crisp, Messrs. W. A. Alexander, H. F. W. Holt, Hanna, and Hanbury.

For Shanghai, Mr. J. Jarvie.

November 4.

For Hongkong, Rev. W. J. Smith, and Mrs. Smith, Messrs. F. Wise, Neave, and J. W. H. Escherich.

November 20.

For Shanghai, Mr. Helbling.

December 4.

For Hongkong, Miss Firth, Miss C. Reynolds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, *Confucius*, Oct. 7th, at Deal; *Earnestine*, Sept. 25th, at Falmouth.

DEPARTED.—*For Shanghai, Anaion*, Oct. 1st, from Gravesend; *Barwick Wallz*, and *Shun-tung*, Sept. 20th, from Sunderland.

THE WEATHER.

THE two last months, October and November, were surpassingly beautiful, a clear bright sky with bracing air prevailed generally in the former and throughout the latter month. Rain has only fallen on five days during that time, and none in the last six weeks. The range of the thermometer in the shade was, in October, Max: by day 64 to 76,—Min: by night 45 to 54; in November, *Max: by day* 49 to 73.—Min: by night 26 to 51. Varying very much under the influence of N.W. or S.E. winds. On the night of the 28th the thermometer fell to 26 degrees, and on that and the three following nights it froze hard, and ice was gathered in to the ice-houses.

"UNCERTAINTIES" OF SHANGHAI.

Nov. 25, Exchange—*no quotations.*

26,	Bank, 6/10	Credits, 6/10½.
27,	" 6/10½	" 6/10¾.
29,	" 6/10¾	" 6/11.
30,	" 6/10	" 6/11½.

Dec. 1. Business at irregular quotations.
2, Bank, ... 6/9½ to 6/10.
3, Credits, ... 6/10¾ to 6/10¾.

The bulk of business done at 6/11 to 6/11½.

"FAVORABLE"—FOR WHOM?

WE hear that the news from the United States is "favorable" for Green Teas. The "favorable feature appears to consist in the fact that the market in New York was so low and declining that Importers *were forced to withdraw their public sales to prevent a further depression.* Consequent upon such withdrawal some small lots of tea changed hands at slightly improved rates. Is it to be understood that *a condition of things which prevents Importers from selling their Teas, is* "Favorable."

X.

PUBLIC SALES.

THE following lots of Land were sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 30th ultimo, viz:—

Between the premises of W. R. Adamson & Co. and H. Fogg & Co.;—

One lot, 135 feet frontage on the Bund and 253 to 293 feet deep, being about 5 *mow* 8 *fan*, for Taels 17,000

One lot, in the rear of the above and separated by a strip of 120 feet by 40, about 1*26* feet by 123, being about 2 *mow* 8 *fan*, for Taels 2,000.

One lot, having 200 feet frontage on the bund of the Soochow Creek, by 364 feet on Church Street extending to the property of Jas. Bowman & Co., being about 9 *mow* 8 *fan*, for Taels 3,900.

NINGPO.

THE hostile attitude of the Tongseau people and the Taoutai's party is still maintained; they have occasional encounters, in which either side have men killed or captured and then decapitated. In the last fight the Taoutai lost 16 men and the Tongseau people 12. A few heads, in red pails hung on bamboo poles, *are seen on the bridge of boats,*—not a very pleasing spectacle.

A foreigner visiting Ningpo started to return to Shanghai overland one day in last week. *When a short distance past* the city of Yu-yow, he was stopped, his boat was searched and he was told that he could not proceed, or return to Ningpo, but must *remain there some days*, a Chinaman, however, who spoke a little english finding that the foreigner was only travelling for pleasure, induced the people to *let him return*. It has been ascertained that a Chinaman of wealth who has a feud with some of the country people has had agents in Ningpo buying fire arms and ammunition, and a boat laden with them had been seized, a day or two before, and twelve Cantonese and one foreigner, supposed to be a Manila man or a Portuguese, who were in the boat, were decapitated, and no boats were permitted to pass through the district.

SHANGHAI, 23*d Nov.* 1858.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—At the close of your leading article last Saturday, allusion is made to a topic of much interest. It refers to the enlarged scope for Christian Missions secured by the new treaty, and expresses a hope that they will be pro-secuted in a worthy manner. In regard to the former point we most ardently rejoice, and as to the other it is our earnest prayer that such may be indeed the case. There are ideas, however, suggested by the remark, to which we beg the attention of your readers.

The interests of Christianity *and commerce* have been both attended to by the provisions of the treaty, the claims and requirements of both have been allowed, and facilities have been granted on account of both, which are beyond parallel in the history of this country. There is no doubt that so far as its own department is concerned, the commercial world will take full advantage of the new and extensive opening; our only anxiety is as to what the Christian church will do in the circumstances. *From the vastness of the field* to be occupied,—the comparative fewness of Christian Missionaries,—their evident inability to accomplish all the work to be done, and the demands made on Christians at home from the present state of *India*, the mind is oppressed by a sense of the greatness of the undertaking, and of the inadequacy of existing means and agencies. "What are we among so many?" It is altogether unlikely that the wants of the case will be fully met by *assistance from Europe or America*. Past experience and present tidings give us little hope in this respect. Neither as it regards men or means have we any reasonable expectation of being able to carry on the work much more extensively *than in times past*. Even a large increase of foreign Missionaries would not in the meanwhile form any very great accession to our strength,—as a long time would be required for preparatory study on their part, and the disadvantages of an untried climate would as usual produce a telling influence upon many of them. In my own case I have been universally admitted, that China must be evangelized greatly by means of its own people, under the superintendance of *foreign Missionaries* at least in the first place. Suitable native agents, taught, trained and directed by Missionaries from abroad, are the men by whom the work must be done for the most part.

It is not proposed by this system of labour that *the Missionary should* be spared. On the contrary he must lead the way in everything,—do the work of an evangelist,—give full proof of his ministry, only in order to *his labouring most* effectively, he must have along with him a number *of native* Christians on whom he can depend, who will form an invaluable help in spreading the Gospel among their countrymen. At the different open ports of China, native churches have been formed, and there are to be found connected with them persons of varied attainments and qualifications, who might be usefully employed in disseminating Christian truth far and near. This kind of agency has been *made use of* to a considerable extent already, but it might be greatly increased were means at hand for the purpose. Now it is out of the question to look for pecuniary aid in the matter to the native churches thus newly formed. As in the early days of Christianity, these are not composed of the wealthy classes, so that, for a time at least, evangelistic effort in China must be encouraged by the Christians of Europe and America. Besides, we cannot expect large assistance from home for this branch of labour. The funds of the different Societies are sufficiently exhausted by the claims of the foreign Missionary, and the requirements of a native pastorate or of native evangelists can only be imperfectly supplied. It would be gratifying, I have no doubt, to the Missionaries of the *various open ports, to see their country-men* of China taking an interest in this work, and hearing them to inaugurate a new era in this land. Such has been extensively the case among Christian merchants and residents in India, and should it be otherwise in China?

Believing, then, that there are many who rejoice at the opening of this country to Missionary labour, and who decree its a most possible success,—it is suggested, that their sympathy and aid *in the matter referred to*, would be most acceptable service in promoting the evangelization of this great heathen people.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

WM. MURHEAD.

SHANGHAI, *December* 1st 1858.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—Having observed in a late issue of your widely appreciated Journal, that the *Aden* had made a very good run, and as expressions also of very seldom that were only such vessels placed upon the line between Hongkong and Shanghae, little fault could be found with the Peninsular and Oriental Company. I beg *in justice to the Directors*, and to the Commander, Officers, and Engineers of the *Aden*, to trouble you with the following particulars of the run which she has just made from Hongkong. I think that these will be found to reflect very *considerable credit upon all concerned*; and especially upon the Chief Engineer, who has not made more than two voyages to the vessel, and who, upon her last run, worked the engines at full speed for the first time since she has been *sent upon this coast*. Not a moment's interruption (from hot bearings, or any of the other ills which engines are heir to) to our progress took place, nor was there any diminution of the vessel's speed between Hongkong and Gutzlaf. With such satisfactory evidence of the safety with which their ships may be allowed to do their best, and of the dispatch and, indeed, saving of fuel, to be gained therefrom, it is to be hoped that the Directors of the P. & O. Company will not return to that system of under steaming, which in these days of active competition, deprives them of many passengers, and much freight.

Exactly at four o'clock on the morning of the 27th ultimo, the *Aden* cast off from the *Fort William* hulk in Hongkong harbor, and in fifteen minutes was under full steam in the Lye-moon, *upon leaving which she encountered a steady north-*east monsoon, moderate sea, and fine weather. At seven o'clock in the evening we were off Pratler Point, having made so far, a very smart run of fifteen hours. The wind continued gradually to freshen until Sunday evening, when it blew a hard gale right a-head, with a nasty heavy sea running—through this, although working at full speed, the *Aden* behaved admirably; whilst pitching heavily she never shipped a drop of water, and her decks were never more than moistened with the spray. Towards Monday evening the gale lessened, but on Tuesday morning it still blew hard *from the north and east*, and continued to do so until we entered the Yangtze, when we encountered a *cross chopping* sea, and a heavy ground swell. At four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday we were abreast of Gutzlaf, being 64 hours from Hongkong; and after taking on board the pilot, whom we were fortunate enough to meet with at once, we were two hours and a half more to the Light Ship, when we anchored. On Wednesday morning three hours more brought us to Woosung making the time under way from the *Fort William*, in all 88½ hours.

Such a passage, against the strength of the northeast monsoon, you will doubtless agree with me in thinking, reflects much to the credit of the *Aden*, and of her Officers. Neither are the interior arrangements of the vessel to be passed over without some words of praise. The Second engineer displayed much courtesy in allowing me fully to inspect the engines and their working; and I can safely say that in none of the many packets which in the course of my avocation I have travelled in, have I ever found more cleanliness, or greater discipline. The engines are of the "*Grasshopper*" *description*, and, appearing of the strongest and simplest construction. The *Aden* is well found in baths and other conveniences, which are all kept admirably clean; the Stewards are careful and most attentive; whilst the table is everything that it is possible to desire, with the exception of our old friend, the Sherry, which has become so long a falling with the P. & O. Company. I have made various voyages in different parts of the world, and can conscientiously declare that I have never been more comfortable than when on board the *Aden*. I am sure, Mr. Editor, that you will have much pleasure *in publishing* publicity to *these remarks*.

Upon our passage up we passed H. M. S. *Inflexible* at anchor in Nam-ki harbour. She signalised that her anchorage was good, but finding that we did not respond, although it was blowing hard, to such a *invitation*, she plaintively enquired as we proceeded on our way, whether we had any news?

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A FREQUENT COASTER.

(From the Hongkong Register, Nov. 15.)

The persecution which has so long been raging in Cochin China and Tonquin seems by no means to have decreased in violence. At earlier periods of its course a dread of European arms seems occasionally, as we have mentioned in a former article, to have acted as a check upon the brutality of the Touquinese. That time seems now to have gone by. We knew already that the martyrdom of Monseigneur Melchior had on the 28th of July last followed that of Monseigneur Diaz, his immediate predecessor in the Apostolic Vicariate of Central Tonquin, but it is only now that we have learnt the circumstances connected with his death. These have just been communicated to us in a letter from an eye witness, of which we lay a translation before our readers.

Before proceeding with the detail of these facts it may not be amiss to say a few words as to the division of the Annamese empire among the different missionary bodies which have made it the sphere of their labours.

Tonquin then is divided into three missionary districts, each presided over by a Vicar Apostolic, who is also a Bishop *in partibus*. Two of

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these, namely Eastern and Central Touquin, are in the hands of the Spanish Dominicans, whilst the third, that of the Western Touquin, is administered by the French missionary body named "Les Prêtres des Missions Etrangères." In Central Touquin, as we have said above, two bishops in succession, Monseigneur Diaz and Monseigneur Melchior, have suffered martyrdom within two years of each other. In Eastern Touquin Mgr. Hermosilla is reported to have fled, and to be still in concealment; whilst in Western Touquin, Monseigneur Retord, who has passed 26 years of his life as a missionary in the district and who has passed through 5 or 6 persecutions, has also been obliged to conceal himself in the mountains.

Nor are matters much better in Cochin China proper. This country was divided into two Apostolic Vicariates, under the charge of the Prêtres des Missions Etrangères. In both of these districts the Missionary establishments have been utterly destroyed, and the priests dispersed for the last two years. Monseigneur Pellerin, the head of one of them, in company with Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, whilst the other Bishop Monseigneur Gauthier is believed us to the present moment to have found safety in concealment. With these prefatory remarks we will proceed to the narrative of the death of Bishop Melchior.

"Although I have for some time been suffering from fever I take us my pen to communicate to your Reverence some details of the horrible death which the Mandarins have inflicted on our very dear brother, the Venerable Don F. Melchior. I must be short for time presses, so I will begin by informing you that the venerable prelate was taken prisoner in the very village in which Father Delgado was arrested twenty years ago. Its name is Kheng-lao. Mgr. Melchior was taken on the 8th of July and immediately led to the capital. As the calumny had been industriously circulated that he was the chief of the insurgents, His Eminence was closely confined. Two of his servants had been taken with their master. During the night of the 26th July the chief Mandarin ordered the Bishop to be brought up to his yamun, but nothing is known of what took place on this occasion. On the morning of the 27th the venerable prisoner told those who brought him his meals, that he required no change of clothing, and only asked for his trousers, the chief Mandarin having probably announced to him the kind of death he was to die. On the 28th of the same month at 7 o'clock in the morning, the troops, elephants, horses, &c., &c., left the city for the place of execution, by the North gate. They led with them the two young servants of the venerable martyr, both of them wore heavy cangues on their necks, and went on foot to receive joyfully the martyr's palm. On arriving at the place, a great circle was formed and the executioner tied the two young men to two posts placed near each other. They were kept for about an hour in this position of torture. After this some preparations one still more cruel and terrible, to which I would direct your Reverence's attention. After the attendants had led the two young men to the place of punishment, they brought forth the Venerable Bishop by the East gate. The whole of the circumstances with which they conducted the venerable victim to his death are truly horrible. His Eminence was led through all the streets of the city with a heavy chain round his neck; in his hand he carried his breviary. Twenty guards, sword in hand surrounded him. The escort of the 3 prisoners consisted of about 500 soldiers, 2 elephants, 4 horsemen, 2 men bearing instruments called *bong*, a drummer, and 3 trumpeters. When the Bishop reached the scene of his glorious martyrdom, he was covered with sweat and mud. On seeing his two servants who were awaiting the blow which should let their spirits soar to heaven, his Eminence exhorted them to courage and gave them his blessing. A few moments later, the Mandarin who presided over one of the elephants raised his voice and ordered the heads of the 2 servants to be first cut off, and afterward- that of the *kon* (the term applied to Catholic priests.) At a given signal the head of one of the servants named Tiep was struck off, but three blows were requisite to effect this. The executioner then took the head and flung it into the air, that it might be seen by every body.

The executioner then struck off the head of the second named Hieu. But on this occasion struck with a more fortunate hand, (does not your Reverence think so?) for he only needed a single blow.—Happy souls which had ascended to heaven to receive the reward of their courage and to prepare, so we think, that way for their dear master, which was destined for him by our Lord in so few moments. These faithful attendants had served the Bishop in this life and in their deaths they shared his glory and his triumphs.

Let us now pass on to the horrible torture suffered by the venerable bishop. The two servants having been executed, the executioner stretched a mat on the ground, placed a small carpet upon it, broke the chain which was round the neck of His Eminence and made him lie down on his back upon the matting. The Bishop wore at this time nothing but a pair of trousers turned up to the thighs. The victim being thus place d, the executioner took two stakes which he fixed in the ground on each side of him and to which his hands were tightly bound by cords, causing great pain. Two others were then placed under his armpits and crossed over the chest of the Bishop so as to press it tightly. Two other posts were then set up at a short distance from his feet. The cords with which the feet were bound were passed round them, and then stretched violently, the feet being then pegged down; the loins were similarly secured. It would be difficult to conceive the tortures of the venerable prelate, thus bound and racked. An order was then issued first to cut off the feet, then the hands, afterwards the head of the martyr, and lastly to evisterate him. At this order five executioners commenced their frightful duty. They were armed with a kind of bill-hook or hatchet purposely blunted in order to inflict greater suffering. They commenced by cutting off the legs above the knees, each limb receiving about twelve blows before it was severed. The same process was repeated with the arms. But the power of speech now failed the happy martyr who so long as strength remained had not ceased to call on the name of Jesus. His head was then struck off after repeated blows, and lastly his body was opened and his entrails drawn out with a hook.

Such is the exact account of the death and torture of our dear Mgr. Melchior, near the very spot which had been consecrated two years earlier by the martyrdom of his predecessor. Immediately after the execution, the different parts of the body were wrapped up in the mat and thrown into a pit dug for this purpose. The Touquinese wished to make the elephants pass over the spot so as to trample under foot the grave of the venerable Confessor of our Faith, but these animals, less savage, and, we may almost say more humane, than their masters obstinately refused to do so, as if they would not profane the relics of the noble martyr.

Bishop Melchior's head was exposed for some days on the Southern gate of Nan-dinh and then broken to pieces and thrown into the sea."

In the above narrative we have endeavoured to follow the original as closely as the difference of idiom would permit. It is an account that is at least authentic, and we trust that it is the last of those tidings of horror that have so often met our ears from this quarter. Indeed even now the avenger of blood is at hand, and these last atrocities do but add another item to the long series for which France and Spain now demand a reckoning.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, says:—

"Information has been received by the government that Mr Reed, United States minister in China, had made a liberal treaty with the Celestial Empire, similar to that made by France and England. We are to have a minister at Pekin. It is said the Emperor regards our country with great favour. It is supposed the dignified neutral position we held in the late war has made an impression highly favourable. The same may be said of Russia; and it is understood a treaty has been made with that power on the same basis as with the United States.

"Russia has behaved so friendly through its admiral and minister there, in taking Mr. Reed up the river to Tien-tsin, when our vessels were not able to ascend, and in other acts of sympathy, associated by general unity of action with the United States, that I understand it is contemplated to give official expression to the Russian government of our appreciation of such conduct. The news of this treaty having been made came overland by way of Russia and Europe."

RAJAH BROOKE AND HIS CLAIMS.

(From the Examiner, Oct. 9.)

We can no longer remain silent respecting this new aggression of the Sarawk government, when we see merchants that trade with all the world, and manufacturers who manufacture for all the world, disdaying an ignorance of the subject, while pressing it on the Government, that would insure their being plucked at a middle-class examination. This ignorance is a comprehensive one, for it is geographical, political, and commercial, while in quality it is of the sort which Lord Macaulay distinguishes by the epithet "sordid." All this we proceed to show.

The demand made on the State, on behalf of Sir James Brooke, in petitions to parliament, by orators at public meetings, and by writers on his behalf, amounts simply to the modest request that the nation should undertake the protectorate of the Bornean principality of Sarawak, and reimburse Sir James Brooke for all that he has expended on it for the last seventeen years. We shall first state the grounds on which the recommendation is made to the Legislature, and then furnish the necessary refutation.

It is confidently asserted that Sarawak is conveniently situated for a commercial emporium, that it commands one side of the maritime coast of the China sea, that it is conveniently situated for the protection of British commerce against public enemies and pirates, and finally, that it is a convenient post to facilitate the laying down of an electric cable between the Straits of Malacca and China.

Now, from the shortest, easiest, and most frequented route from India and Western Asia to China, Sarawak is removed by a good 350 miles; by the highway from Europe to China it is 300 miles out of the way; and, by the longest and least frequented route between the Western and Eastern world, so far as the China sea is concerned, it is out of the way by 200 miles. The place is out of the usual beat of navigation, it has no rich neighbourhood, it has, as we shall presently show, little to export of its own, and the majority of its consumers are half-naked savages. How, then, can it be conveniently situated for a commercial emporium? By what miracle is it to be converted into a Tyre or a Singapore?

Sarawak is said to be so happily placed by nature as to command the southern side of the China sea. For this there is need of another miracle, because the sea to be thus commanded, reckoning from from the Straits of Malacca to the sea of Japan, is 2,000 miles in length, or equal to the breadth of the Atlantic Ocean, and because nearly at the southern extremity of this mighty length, and in a nook, is situated Sarawak, the so called commanding position. The same China sea opposite to Sarawak is 600 miles broad, but it is not the whole Gulf of Siam, nor the whole portion of it, the breadth is a good 1,000 miles.

We have next the assertion to deal with, that Sarawak is conveniently situated for the protection of British commerce from pirates, &c., &c. We have just shown that the place is out of the way of the routes of trade, and consequently out of the raising-ground of pirates. The most dangerous pirates of the Archipelago are at present the Chinese, and the nearest point to Sarawak that they have ever been known to approach is 500 miles distant from it. They naturally keep to the northern side of the China Sea, where there is something to be got, and as naturally avoid the southern side, where lie out of the way Sarawak and poverty. The next most dangerous pirates of the Archipelago are certain corsairs of the southern islands of the Philippine Archipelago, and these do occasionally visit the north-western side of Borneo, but far more frequently the richer islands of Java, Celebes, the Moluccas, and Philippines, their route to which is by a navigation 700 miles distant from Sarawak, their native country being at a like distance.

The assertion respecting the convenience of Sarawak for laying an electric cable between Singapore and Hongkong is one of the most unaccountable extravagances. The cable, of course, will be laid in the deep parts, and the naval engineer who would carry it by the route of Sarawak would go some 400 miles out of his way, and make his wires as long as those that now span the Atlantic. It is not likely that any company will be discosed to incur the risk and expenses of 400 superfluous miles of cable to oblige Sarawak.

The assertion of Sir James Brooke in his parliamentary assembly assure us that Sarawak is a land of eminent fertility and abounding in rich tropical productions, but they do not name even one of these products "either shall we, for the valid reason that none such exist in the brains of ignorant retires, orators and petitioners. The principality of Sarawak has been surveyed in the part West Riding, and with slender exceptions it is one huge, continuous, and often impenetrable forest, which is 'the common character of the unwieldy island to which it belongs, and of which it forms about' the one-hundred-and-twentieth part! The majority of its 50,000 inhabitants are savages; the only industrious part of the population were the Chinese, who having rebelled against the authority of Sir John Brooke, were either slaughtered or expelled. Sarawak is among the rudest parts of the rudest of all the great islands of the Malay Archipelago, and the only one of them in which a considerable amount of indigenous civilisation has never sprung up. In every one of the other large islands letters have been invented immemorially, but the native Bornean have neither invented letters themselves, nor adopted those of their betters, and yet they are as near of kin in point of race to the civilised inhabitants of Java, Sumatra, and Celebes, as Scandinavians are to Germans. A stubborn and sterile soil, and a land covered with a forest unconquerable by savages, are the true causes of the backwardness of Borneo compared with the other great islands, and even with several of the small, Sir James Brooke himself informs us that within fifty square miles of the territory of Sarawak, twenty tribes speaking as many languages are to be found, an evidence of barbarism not to be matched in any part of the world unless in the deep tropical forests of South America.

But let us see what really are the products of Sarawak after seventeen years of the government of Sir James Brooke, assuredly the most skilful and efficient that Borneo ever possessed. It exports no corn, no cotton, no sugar, no indigo, no coffee, no pepper, no cloves, no nutmegs, no areca, no gambier, all the staples of the other parts of the Archipelago. The natives of the more fertile islands, without the help of Europeans, export pepper and coffee in large quantities, with many minor productions. Even remote parts of Borneo itself export articles unknown to Sarawak and its neighbourhood, such as camphor, benzoin, and black pepper.

The staple exports of Sarawak, as far as we have been able to find them out, are crude sago and bee's wax. Sago is the pith of a palm which grows almost spontaneously in marshes and in marshes only, and which therefore, no doubt, is well suited to Sarawak. But the ways of Sir James Brooke lack the skill to make it fit for the use of civilised man, and the crude article, a hundred pounds' worth of which would load a large ship, has to be sent by a voyage of 300 miles to Singapore, there, in small quantity, to be converted by the Chinese into the then valuable article of sago flour. The wax

port them to the king. The one on the right hand is called *Dog-zoo-zin*, 'the quick-eared spirit;' the one on the left, *Doo-e-e-zin*, the 'quick-sighted spirit.' A third spirit at the side of the king takes down all the reports in writing, by which the souls of the dead are judged." But properly the souls of the dead, both good and evil, are sent to their rewards and punishments by six different roads. This confirms their belief of the transmigration of souls These roads are:—

1. Gokurak, the road to paradise.
2. Ningen, the road to the world of men, or perhaps, to the men of the earth.
3. Syura, the road to the fighting hell.
4. Gaki, the road to the starving hell.
5. Tsikusyo, the road to the animal hell.
6. Ten-nin, the road to the men of heaven.

"Amida, the receiving, helping, and saving god, is the principal deity and dweller in paradise. There are five commandments, given as rules for the guidance of human actions, viz.,

1. Monge, not to lie.
2. Z'yain, not to commit adultery.
3. Sewasyou, not to kill any living creature.
4. Inyseo, not to get drunk.
5. Tsyoutoo, not to steal.

"These two chief branches of the doctrines of Buddoo, spread again into several ramifications; and there are now in Japan the following sects which are tolerated by government.

1. Zen; of which there are three subdivisions, viz. Rinzai, Syootoo, and Oobak, named after Chinese monks;

2. Zyoodo;	3. Hokke;
4. Tendai;	5. Singon;
6. Gueya;	7. Z'yoosits;

8. Sitzoo. These eight sects now divide the various doctrines of Buddoo (Buddoo signifies the same as Syaka); they are named from their books, principles, or earlier habitations, whereof I will give the following brief particulars

Zen means literally sitting quiet, sunk back in perfect repose of thought.

Zyoodo means holy land, and thus indicates the belief in a holy land.

Hokke, *Gueya*, *Z'yoosits*, and *Sitzoo* are names of the books bequeathed by their authors.

Tendai, is termed thus from a mountain and temple of that name in China. (Query, Hindostan?)

Singon means to repeat true psalms.

"The two last named sects, in their doctrines and prayers make use of the Indian writing, known under the name of the old Deva-Nagari. They themselves call it Bonzii. It is also written in the books *Zeki* and *Sittan matu tcizzon*, that they are received by the Brahmins.

"Besides these two principal religions, there now exists also the sect of *Syuntoo*, i. e. the morality of Confucius, which has existed in Japan, since A.D. 59. Here, as in China, its only object is a virtuous life in this world, without troubling its followers about aught that may occur after death.

"Lastly, we observe also the sect of *Jamabus*, literally 'mountain soldiers,' properly magicians, proceeding from two of the sects of Buddoo, viz. Tendai and Singon. These Jamabus, whose external appearance much resembles the priests of the abovementioned sects, except in some insignia, are particularly distinguished from all other priests and monks of Buddoo, by being permitted to eat flesh and to marry, which are most rigorously forbidden to the former.

"From this superficial statement of the dogmas and divisions of Buddooism, the religion will at once be recognized as that of Fo, Foe, or Fohi of Syaka; in short as the brahminical religion which began in India about 2,800 years since, and has latterly spread over the southern part of Asia. The more its doctrines were thrown into a form, comprehensible to the people, so much the more profuse it became in the use of images. One may therefore easily fancy the erection of innumerable temples filled with multifarious and polymorphous symbols and attendants of the deities, to conserve and direct the sensuality of the common people.

"Foe is also known to the present Japanese. They affix this name to everything possessing the power of doing anything extraordinary. It is therefore an attribute of the deity, of all Buddo and kami, and there are consequently innumerable Fo; I allude to the Fo of the learned, which is sometimes called Syaka, sometimes Buddo, and who is the founder of the brahminical religion."

Analysis of the Japanese words.

Sin-too: from *sin*, or *zin*, spirit, god, properly spirit of god, and *too*, law, way.

Bud-doo: from *budd*, god or Budha, and *doo*, (for euphony read *doo*), way.

Tee-zi: from *tee*, heaven, *zi*, child, son; the emperor.

Ne-no-oo: from *hi* or *fi*, fire, *no*, the possessive sign, and *oo*, great lord; the lord of fire.

Mizu-oo: from *mitz'*, water and *oo*, great lord; the lord of water.

Syu-go-zin: from *syu*, watching, *go*, protecting and *zin*, spirit or god; the tutelar gods or intercessors.

E-ma-oo: from *e*, flame, *ma* evil, and *oo*, king or great lord; the judge of hades.

Doo-soo-zin: from *doo*, quick, *soo* ear, and *zin*, spirit or god; the quick-eared spirit.

Doo-me-zin: from *doo*, quick, *me*, sight, and *zin*, god or spirit; the quick-sighted spirit.

A-mi-da: from *a*, receiving, *mi*, saving and *da*, helping; this is one of the Indian attributes of Budha.

Syun-to: from *syun*, moral, and *too*, way or law; the principles of Confucius.

Jama-bus: from *jama*, mountain, and *bus*, soldier; the sect of Jamabus.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

224—Swedenborg (Emanuel) Heaven and Hell.
363—Longfellow (H. W.) The Courtship of of Miles Standish.
386—Rawlinson (Geo.) Herodotus, vol. II.
671—Annual Register (The) for 1857.
680—Carlyle (Thomas) History of Frederick the Great, vols. I. and II.
703—Murray (John) Handbooks—
No. 7. Egypt.
1220—Cornwallis (K.) The New El Dorado; or British Columbia.
1831—Yonge (Miss) The Heir of Redclyffe.
1832—Lavenu ( ) Gaston Bligh, 2 vols.
1833—Chambre (Major) Recollections of West end Life, 2 vols.
1844—Goke (Hon. Henry) A Will and A Way, 2 vols.
1835—Thornbury (G. W.) Every Man his own Trumpeter, 3 vols.
1836—Howitt (Mary) Trust and Trial.
1837—Thounson (Mrs.) Faults on both Sides, 3 vols.
2300—Fonblanque (Albany, Junr.) How are we Governed?
Westminister Review.
British Quarterly Review.
National Review.
688—Lossing (B. J.) Pictorial Field-book of the Revolution (U. S.) 2 vols. (Don Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D.D.)

December 2d, 1858.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov 26	Cockatrice	B schr	183	Wood	Callao	Sept 16	Ballast	Captain
.. 26	Almatis .	A. bark	473	Richardson	Hongkong	Nov —	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 27	Aemel	Da. bg	250	Dinesen	Formosa	.. 5	Sugar	Harkort and Co
.. 30	Yang-tsze	A. str	780	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 23	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
Dec 1	Aden	B. str	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	.. 27	do	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
.. 1	Nora	B. schr	163	Williams	Macao	Oct 27	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 2	Indefatible	M.M.str		Brooker	Hkong & Fehan			

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov 26	Bella Rosa	Sp. bk	414	Mazzella	Amoy & Manila	Silk & Su	P. Loureiro
.. 26	Euphrates	B bark	426	McKellar	Amoy	Sun., &c.	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 26	Utania	A. bark	466	Turner	Amoy	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 27	Minnihaha	B ship	753	Brown	Foochau	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 27	Strathmore	B. bark	456	Munn	London	Tea & Silk	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 28	Fernandes	Por. str	231	Xavier	Amoy, H'kong, and Macao	Sund	P. Loureiro
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	B ship	691	Jamieson	London	Tea & Silk	Lindsay and Co
.. 28	Maryland	A. bark	191	Crosby	Pu-kow-hoche	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 28	Hellespont	B. str	330	Crockett	Hongkong	Tea & Silk	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 29	La Plata [H. I. M.	str.		Kelgin	Hongkong		
.. 28	Beverley	B. bark	462	Carter	Swatow	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 29	Ann	A. bark	347	Cook	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 30	Taffarette	Fr. sh.	470	Dereix	Foochau	Tea & Sun.	Russell and Co
.. 2	John Wade	A. bark	659	Chamberlain	Foochau	Ballast	Augustine, Heard and Co
.. 2	Denia	Sp. sch	234	Barrova	Manila	Silk & Sun	P. Loureiro
.. 2	Progressive Age	A. brig	296	Holmes	Tai-wan-hoo & Amoy	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aemel	Nov 27	Da. bg	250	Dinesen	Harkort and Co		
Akbar	Dec 1	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	7th inst.*
Akbar	Aug 7	B. ship	733	Hutton	Dent and Co	London	1mdt.
Alipore	Sept 27	B. ship	811	Murdock	Kessowjee Sewjee and Co		
Almatis	Nov 26	A. bark	473	Richardson	Harkort and Co		
Ambrus	July 8	B. bark	511	Briard	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	1mdt.
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Amy Douglas	Sept 27	B. sch	254	Pounsherry	E. Waller		
Augusta Aurora	Nov 18	Da. bk	270	Schmieglow	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Amoy	Early
Bentek	Sept 30	Sin. bk	690	Phillips	E. Waller		
Bertha	Sept 11	Bre. bk	486	Klamp	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong & Macao	old 1st
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bride of the Seas	Nov 5	B. ship	516	Donald	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Canton Hack	Nov 4	A. ship	731	Clark	Augustine Heard and Co		
Caractus	Sept 22	B. ship	510	Patterson	A. R. Tilby		
Caroline	Nov 18	Old. bg	270	Rohde	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Catharina	Nov 14	Da. bk	246	Hanzen	Siemssen and Co	Foochau	old 3d
Cockatrice	Nov 26	B. schr	183	Wood	Captain		
Countess of Seafield	Sept 13	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		Early
Dennis Hill	Nov 13	B. bark	348	Aiken	Smith, Kennedy and Co, A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Swatow	
Donna Anita	Sept 17	B. bark	456	Burdett	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 30	B. ship	720	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Egmont	Sept 11	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	
Elizabeth Ann	Nov 6	B. ship	502	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Elizabeth & Ann	Oct 3	B. bark	359	Blanch	G. C. Schwabe and Co, A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Swatow	Early
Gannitet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	G. C. Schwabe and Co	Montreal	
Ghazra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co		
Gotlefroy	Nov 13	Fr. bk	267	Le Compte	Siemssen and Co	Foochau	
Henry Harbeck	Oct 20	A. ship	714	Trott	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	Early
Ida	Sept 23	B. ship	706	Wescott	Wm. Hargreaves		
Imina Brons	Nov 14	man. bk	400	Muller	Siemssen and Co		
Indien	Nov 13	Fr. ship	705	Bourdase	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Isaac Jeanes	Aug 16	A. ship	643	Chipman	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	London	1mdt.
Kamehameha IV.	Nov 5	B. ship	499	Garry	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kyanjin	Nov 13	A. bark	469	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Lady Inglis	Sept 20	B. bark	376	Twizell	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Lucky Star	June 28	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co		
Magniperb	Nov 13	Da. sh	404	Helmer	Wm. Pustau and Co	Foochau	5th inst
Maiden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Mamay	Nov 13	A. bark	584	Fletcher	Russell and Co		
Menetus	Nov 24	B. ship	510	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Miona	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Nabob	July 27	A. ship	1243	Baxter	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Nicolay 1st	Oct 15	Rus. sh	596	Krogius	Augustine Heard and Co		
Nimrod		B bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Nora	Dec 1	B. schr	165	Williams	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Norden	Sept 19	Sw. bk	612	Windanfra	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	old 1st
Prince Regent	Aug 18	B. bark	582	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & Sing.	old 16th
Psyche	Nov 21	Da. bk	214	Wanter	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong & Macao	Early
Queensberry	Sept 22	B. ship	635	Cassady	Lindsay and Co	London	
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	903	Rapson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Ravenscraig	Aug 16	B. ship	588	Barron	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Loen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Ringlander	Oct 6	A. ship	1156	Matthews	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	
Romance of the Seas	Sept 22	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Pilard	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Sea Horse	Aug 28	Sin. bk	370	Amstel	E. Waller		
Siamese Crown	Aug 7	Sin. sh	800	Higgins	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	760		Dent and Co		
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 20	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Spirit of the North	Nov 9	B. ship	671	Martin	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Swordfish	Nov 6	A. ship	1034	Crocker	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
Sylan	Nov 23	B. brig	228	Hodgston	A. R. Tilby		
Tall-man	Sept 29	Fr. sh	347	Poubert	Turner and Co		
Tamar	Nov 19	B. bark	356	Ross	Order		
Troas	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	
Versailles	Nov 3	B. ship	624	Carter	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Vilhelmine	Nov 24	Da. bg.	146	Benedictsen	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Nagasaki	1mdt.
Virginia	Sept 26	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Waller	Aug 29	Sin. bk	240	Eames	G. C. Schwabe and Co	Amoy	old 29 ult
Windward	Aug 26	A. ship	812	Smith	Russell and Co		
Wycliffe	Nov 17	B. bark	356	Gunton	A. Howard	Amoy	1mdt.
Yang-tsze	Nov 30	A. str.	709	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hongkong	old 3d

78 *Merchant Vs's*

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M pow-scr-vrt	21	..	420	C F A Shadwell, C B	350
Inflexible	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	4	..	37	Balfour	80

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppe-l	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	342	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Anglo Saxon, 15th Augt.; and Aramingo, 3d Sept.

Gravesend—Woodville, 30th June; Star of the North, and Tung Yu, 13th Augt.; New Era, 14th Sept.

Bantan, Oct. 1st.

Deal—Livingstone, 16th June; and Heroes of Alma, 5th Sept.

Plymouth—Southern Belle, 26th Augt.

Sunderland—Berwick Walls, and Shan-tung, 26th Sept.

Boston—Snow Squall, 21st Augt.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	*Febp.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec*
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	some	3
1852	6	9	7	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	3 & 28	none	16	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	3 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	—	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bi-monthly	16	3	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	23	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 20	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—
Bi-monthly	1 & 23		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	28	16	17	17	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black Tea	Total Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			5,800,627	6,435
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,194,148	13,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			19,253,671	19,131
1849-50			22,765,370	25,127
1850-51			26,722,516	17,243
1851-52			37,653,806	26,624
1852-53			49,141,116	30,026
1853-54			36,146,817	30,319
1854-55			45,385,816	30,775
1855-56			29,115,273	30,884,697	59,999,970	37,105
1856-57			12,470,686	28,443,791	40,914,477	22,156
1857-58			23,978,114	25,998,527	51,317,002	46,791

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June,	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	25
1849-50			13,867,497	13,163	1,610,329	3,97 4,879	5,623,208	434
1850-51			21,687,816	18,325	3,741,899	7,316,641	11,058,540	734
1851-52			31,225,900	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
1852-53			38,664,100	24,802	2,924,700	12,965,600	22,890,300	224
1853-54			29,836,188	25,182	3,113,200	13,584,700	16,702,800	1,674
1854-55		39,586,059	10,428,836	50,014,895	3,151,573	22,184,398	25,335,971	
1855-56		24,668,430	8,542,424	33,211,854	56,275	789,442	10,650,537	20,929,979	1,348
1856-57		10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	3a1,553	16,886,577	17,268,125	1,437
1857-58		22,415,292	7,312,618	29,627,910	65,749	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,665

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July*, 1857, *to* 30th *June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES	313,393	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,668
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,012,968	7,185,575	30,231,843	65,635*
AUSTRALIA			852,703	
COASTWISE,	443,144	735,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,			497,769	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	47,911	309,122	153,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,873	126,639	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,622	
Total	23,992,269	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 366 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From* 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,901	256,841	710,742	359
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	.do	137,776	114,601	249,377	2,437
.. 13	Thetopur	802	.do	223,800	214,800	616,600	721
.. 22	Jubilee	768	.do	37,633	728,376	765,969	2,529
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	.do	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	958	.do	288,149	332,953	621,102	1,797
.. 23	Carrington	1041	.do	61,332	233,952	315,284	1,157
27	Strathmore	450	.do	427,755		427,755	1,323
.. 29	Lord of the Isles	691	.do	223,691	381,772	607,462	1,451

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From* 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk Peculs.	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	573,110	573,110	137:16			10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	.do	706,803	706,803	19:20			
.. 13	Hotspur	802	.do	831,296	831,296	227.19			13,370
.. 15	Pampero	1373	.do	1,265,254	1,265,254	196:09			2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	.do	1,277,100	1,277,100	23:02			10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	.do	718,461	718,461				
Nov 7	Forbes	1041	.do	1,034,128	1,034,128	36:07			
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	.do	590,142	590,142				
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	.do	861,500	861,500	59.95			4,000
.. 21	Ino	895	.do	639,238	639,238	48:91			
Cleared	G-ear	648	.do	1,835	826,031	827,866	126:50		

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From* 1st *July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*, *From* 1st *July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From* 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 15	Formosa str	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str	812	.do	2,031
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str	709	.do	360
.. 15	Chusan, str	709	.do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str	709	.do	72
.. 6	Formosa, str	750	.do	2,720
.. 13	Yang-tsze, str	709	.do	26
.. 21	Norna, str	976	.do	2,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str	330	.do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str	750	.do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	.do	199
.. 5	Aden, str	812	.do	1,329
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	.do	29
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str	709	.do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str	750	.do	1,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	.do and Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str	330	.do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str	812	.do	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	.do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str	750	.do	3,045
.. 28	Hellespont, str	330	.do	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	.do and Fuchau	25

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